FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1835. [NO. 951.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW FALL GOODS.
And Splendid Patterns.

CHESNUT STREET AND BROADWAY FASHIONS.

E. B. DRAKE having removed to the large building lately purchased and fitted up, a few yards South of the United States Bank, Gillespie street, informs the public that he is now receiving and opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of English, French, India and American Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, selected by himself, and of the very best quality and styles, and embracing a variety of almost every article kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—*Also*—

153 bags Rio, Laguyra and St. Domingo Coffee,
25 hhds. brown Sugars, assorted,
150 reams writing and letter Paper,
50 kegs Nails, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d,
20 do Dupont's Powder,
20 do. White Lead,
12 doz. Collin's & King's Axes,
Lamp and train Oil,

Together with almost every other article connected with the Grocery line, all of which, both Dry Goods and Groceries, are offered at wholesale low for cash. Country Merchants are invited to call and see.

E. B. DRAKE.
Fayetteville, August 16, 1835. 50-4t.

BACON.

10,000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by
W. C. COOK.
Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to
W. C. C.
August 18. 50tf.

Notice.

The Firm of WILLKINGS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the Company.

MAR R WILLKINGS,
EDW'D W. WILLKINGS
August 14, 1835. 50 2w.

Commission & Forwarding STORE.

M. R. WILLKINGS having retired from the concern of Willkings & Co., the business will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same Store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to the forwarding of Goods to the interior, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, which will be sold or shipped as directed.

EDW W. WILLKINGS.
ROBERT C. BELDEN.
August 14 50-2*mo.*

NOTICE.

THE acting Magistrates of Cumberland County are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, (M.) for the purpose of electing a County Solicitor, taking the Sheriff's Bonds, and transacting other public business.

BENJ. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*
August 10, 1835. 49 tm.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES. &c. &c.,

At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W & J. FARMER.
August 8. 49tf.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno. Bellinger, M D

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council* are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
Charleston, July 30. 49-tN1.

VIRGINIA & NO. CAROLINA *Country Merchants.*

EDWIN JAMES & CO., PETERSBURG, VIR.,

WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that they have made arrangements to offer for sale the ensuing Fall, an unusually large supply of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, a large portion of which will have been bought for money. Their importations both from France and England are now afloat.—Also, a large portion of their Domestic Goods, from N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all of which having been bought in the different markets very early in the season, and many at a profit below what they are now commanding. Early in September, their entire supply will be open, (of which due notice will be given,) which shall not be inferior to any ever offered South of the Potomac.—They are content only to remark, that they will not be undersold by any jobber in the U. States.

E JAMES & CO.
Petersburg, August 5. 49 4t.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I. and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28th, 1835. 34tf

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.
May 9. 36tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to close his present business, would request all those indebted to him to make payment by 1st September, and all those having claims to present them for payment.

ELIJAH FULLER.
August 3d, 1835 48 4w

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his small FARM, pleasantly situated on the waters of Big Brush Creek, half a mile south of Lambert's Mills. It is well watered, has a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c Persons who wish to purchase, are invited to call and examine the premises.

DANIEL PEARCE.
Randolph County, N. C., July 21, 1835.—49tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves

LEWIS KIDD.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
July 21, 1835 46tf.

Southern Temperance Convention.

THE utility of Temperance Conventions has been too well and too frequently tested to admit of a doubt. The great and leading principles of Temperance are, it is true, settled, and the measure now about to be recommended, can only reiterate and confirm previous decisions; but still this alone would be of sufficient importance to justify a more extended effort, than any heretofore made at the South. Our friends at the North, are, in some respects, differently situated than we are South of the Potomac, and this very difference calls upon us to unite our counsels and deliberations in devising some plan of operations suited to our circumstances and wants. Any plan of action which will suit any Southern State, will suit all, with very slight modifications; while, for the most part, plans which are successful at the North, utterly fail when so applied to the South. But not to enter into a detail of what must be obvious to all, the Executive Committee of the Virginia Temperance Society, after mature deliberation, and after consulting with friends from the States South of them, have come to the conclusion, that the cause of Temperance at the South, will be greatly promoted by a general Southern Temperance Convention, during the ensuing autumn.

They do, therefore, most respectfully appoint and request such a Convention, to meet at *Fayetteville, N C., on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the morning.*

They also request all Temperance Societies in Virginia, North Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, to send at least one delegate to said Convention. And they also suggest that the State Society in each of the above named States be represented by at least ten delegates each. Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, are invited to send representatives.

CHARLES YALE, *General Agent.*

Raleigh, N. C., July 23, 1835.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The foregoing communication from the Virginia Temperance Society addressed to the Secretary of this Society, being laid before the Managers and read: it was

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society highly approve of the proposed General Southern Temperance Convention, to be held at the time and place above specified; and earnestly recommend to all the local Temperance Societies of the State to send each a delegate to said Convention.

Resolved, That the Editors of Newspapers in this city and other Editors throughout the State friendly to the Temperance cause, be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting as many insertions gratis as may be convenient.

By order of the Managers,
L. B. JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.
July 27, 1835. 47tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
April 20, 1835. 33tf.

New, Cheap and Desirable
GOODS.
GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.
April 17, 1835. 33tf

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by
JOHN MUNN.
February 23, 1835. 25tf.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P. MALLETT.
August 11, 1835.

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON BOROUGH MEMBERS.
(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. KELLY rose to say, that from the discussion which had taken place on the subject of Borough representation, he had been convinced that the commercial interest of the State ought to be represented in the Legislature, as well as the agricultural and other interests, and should therefore vote in favor of admitting the towns mentioned in the Report now under consideration, to the privilege of sending a member.

Mr GILES said, he should vote in favor of giving to each of the towns mentioned in the Report before the Convention, a member. The gentleman from New Hanover had stated, that the elections heretofore held in Wilmington had been attended with bribery, corruption and great disorder. But, said Mr. G. those evils would not be removed by depriving the town of its member, since an election would still be held in the town for the County Members, and the voters would be the same. He thought it right that the Commercial interests of the country ought to be represented by gentlemen well acquainted with those interests, who would be able to support and explain them to the General Assembly.

Mr. MEARES said, as he had long resided in one of these towns, and had sometimes had the honor of representing her in the State Legislature, he felt it his imperious duty to lay before the Convention such information on the subject before them, as was in his power. He was the more strongly impelled to do so, because he considered the decision of the question essentially important to the whole State.

The grounds, upon which a representation is claimed for these towns, are, that they have distinct commercial interests to guard and protect; such as were important not only to them, but to the whole State, but such as none but those conversant with commercial matters could rightly understand or properly guard. These separate interests consisted in the proper regulation of pilotage, inspection, quarantine, wrecks, banks, and bills of exchange. Of the importance of these several subjects, much had already been said, which it was unnecessary again to repeat. The laws regulating the disposition of wrecked property, was of very great commercial importance. It was the misfortune of all countries, to have scattered along their coasts, persons always ready to avail themselves of the misfortunes of others; and whenever a vessel was stranded, to appropriate to themselves whatever they could by stealth, or by fraud and combination.—To protect such property, required regulations such as none but those conversant with the shipping interests, as well as the habits of these marauders, could provide.

But Borough Representation is objected to, because it will infringe the rule of representation by federal numbers and taxation, and will be assigning a Representative to certain individuals, without regard to wealth or numbers. It is spoken of, as giving an invidious privilege and distinction to certain *Towns*. This is not true in principle. Literally, *Borough* Representation does mean *Town* Representation—in principle, its meaning and effect is to give a Representation to certain *localities*, without regard to wealth or population. Is this a new principle? By no means. By our existing Constitution, our whole representation is based upon the Borough principle—assigning to each county (or locality) a fixed number of members, without regard to population or taxation. Cumberland, as a County, elects two members—Fayetteville, as a Borough, elects one.

We are not now called upon to abolish, but to modify this principle. In fact, we are expressly forbidden to abolish it. To each county of the State, however small, is reserved the right of sending one member to the House of Commons. If Brunswick, Columbus, and the other counties, (9 in number) which fall below the ratio of representation, are entitled, on the principle of mere locality, to a Representative, on what principle can you exclude the commercial Town?

Why is one member reserved to each county, however small? Because they have county interests to protect. The people of the county are taxed for *County* purposes, and it is right they should elect a member to guard their *County* interests and regulate the system of *County* taxation, and the nomination of magistrates; and likewise, because by a different rule, you make harsh innovations on the habits of the people.—The same reasons apply with equal force to Borough Representation. The leading principle of our Revolution was that representation and taxation should be inseparable; at least so far, that without representation, there should be no taxation. The citizens of commercial towns are taxed in a three-fold view; as citizens of the State, of the County, and Town. The last tax is to be imposed by laws in which, as a town, they have no voice. Is not this an infringement of the principle that there should be no taxation without representation? This system of Police and taxation is indispensible, not only to the individual interests of the town, but to the general good of the whole State. Wilmington pays a town tax (exclusive of State and County taxes) equal to about $4,000 a year, a very large portion of which is expended in the repairs of docks and other appendages of Commerce, to protect, not the town merely, but the whole country from the introduction of contagion. But, the gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. Holmes) has told us, that notwithstanding all these important interests, the town of Wilmington does not wish for a town Member. And to this conclusion he is brought, by the number of votes given for him at the town election ground; although he had publicly avowed his opposition to Borough Representation! The gentleman ought to remember, said he, that at an election in town, where the country people can vote, the result is no evidence of the sentiment of the town. The country votes often give a different complexion from those of the town. The gentleman ought also to remember this question was not agitated to any extent, and that the election turned upon Jacksonism and Anti-Jacksonism—Convention and Anti-Convention. On these topics, the county was with him, and for these reasons, he received the country votes. But let the question be fairly put to the citizens of Wilmington, without bias or intrigue, and my life upon it, not 50 of the 250 town voters will refuse the boon—notwithstanding the corruption of these voters! notwithstanding they are penned like cattle to subserve corrupt purposes, as has been charged upon them.

On a former occasion, said Mr. M. I took occasion to remark that the Town of Wilmington had paid, in duties, to the Treasury of the United States, near $100,000 per annum. This has been denied, and the gentleman from New Hanover informs us, that by the last returns to the Treasury Department, the amount paid by Wilmington was less than one-fourth that sum. It is true, that the amount of duties paid last year was something less than $24,000; but from a Table of Statistics which I hold in my hand, prepared by the late Arch'd D. Murphy (whose name is a voucher for its accuracy) it will appear that in 1816, North Carolina paid, in duties to the United States, more than $287,000, and for several years preceding, largely upwards of $300,000. I have not been able to turn to any document showing the amount of duties paid by N. Carolina from 1816, up to the last year. It is a well known fact, the Port of Wilmington pays four-fifths of the whole duties of the State. It is as well known, that duties have greatly diminished since 1832. Salt, which before that period had, at different periods, paid from 10 to 25 cents per bushel, now pays only 5 cents; the duty on Coffee is entirely taken off; the duty on Molasses and Sugar diminished one half. These were the articles on which the great amount of duty was paid prior to 1832, and this accounts for the diminution in the amount of duty now paid. Still the contribution is a considerable one and well deserving consideration.

It has been denied by the gentleman from New Hanover, that the Town of Wilmington contributes $1,700 of the $2,700 taxes paid by the County of New Hanover, as alleged by me on a former occasion I will only refer to the Comptroller's Statement of the Public taxes of New Hanover County, for the year 1832, paid into the Treasury of the State. Take the same statement for any other year, and the proportion will be about the same. The taxes of New Hanover for 1832 (including the Auction tax,) amounted to $2,752

Of that sum, the Store tax was	$940 00
Town Property tax	206 59
Tavern tax	109 04
Billiard Table (in Wilm.)	470 00
Total,	$1,725 63

Now, the above $1,725 does not include that part of the Poll tax paid by the residents in Wilmington, which would be fully equal to any deduction from Store and Tavern tax paid by the county. For, out of the town, there are not more than half a dozen Stores in the county, and it is believed, not one Tavern which pays a tax, as such.

Mr. President, said Mr. M. the shipping, the commercial importance, and the advantages of the port of Wilmington, have been alluded to by some gentlemen on this floor, with sneers and contempt. On this subject, there is gross ignorance prevalent in almost every part of even our own State. It verifies your observation, sir, that our trade is so scattered, the people of different sections of the State but rarely meet, and know but little of each other. About two years since, I, with others, had my attention particularly called to this subject.—The following was the result of inquiry, about the accuracy of which there can exist no doubt:—

It appears from an abstract of the Tonnage of the U. States, for the year 1831, furnished to Congress by the Treasury Department, that the registered and licensed Tonnage owned in Wilmington, was 9,179 Tons. That during the last quarter of the year 1832, and the first quarter of the year 1833—

The American Tonnage entered in the port of Wilmington, from foreign Countries, was	10,337 tons
Foreign Tonnage entered for same period,	4,644 tons
	14,981
American Tonnage cleared, during same period, for foreign countries,	18,074 tons
Foreign do. do. do.	3,888
	21,962
The Coasting Tonnage employed during the same period was	50,000 tons
Making the total Tonnage employed from that place during those six months, equal to	86,943 tons

During the same period, there was shipped from Wilmington—

18 millions of Sawed Lumber,
17 do. of Timber,
3 do. of Staves,
50 do. of Shingles,
100,000 Barrels of Tar and Turpentine,
20,000 Bales of Cotton,
10,000 Casks of Rice,

Besides large quantities of Rough Rice, Flax Seed, Flour, Peas, Tobacco, Varnish, Pitch and Rosin.

These articles, valued at the home market and at the ordinary prices were worth more than 1,000,000 dollars.

It is an unquestionable fact, that Wilmington, from its location, furnishes a better opportunity of selecting West India cargoes than any port in the United States. There is no other port in the Union furnishing so great a variety of produce, sold at the home market by the grower himself. There is no article of exportation raised in the Southern States, except sugar and *Sea Island* cottons, which is not carried to Wilmington and sold by the original maker. There is no port in the world to compare with it, in the articles of Pitch Pine Lumber, Timber and Naval Stores; of these articles, it ships more than all the other States. And as regards its facility of reaching the ocean, and the draft of water and security as a harbor, Wilmington has but few equals in the Southern States.—Its security from the effects of gales of wind, as a port, is not surpassed by any other. It has the advantage of having fresh water, which exempts vessels from the destructive effects of the salt-water worm. It is only thirty miles from the Ocean, and a few hours will carry you beyond the Bar. From the wharves you can carry, on *ordinary* tides, twelve feet draft; on *Spring* tides thirteen feet. This draft of water, with vessels of proper construction, affords sufficient draft for any ordinary *European* trade, and ample for West India. But on Spring tides, fifteen feet draft of water can be brought across the Bar and fourteen feet at all times; and approach within nine miles of the town. From these facilities vessels of 400 tons burthen can be laden, at a trifling expense of lighterage, and those of 350 tons, without any, and proceed to sea. From the Chesapeake Bay to the Southern Boundary of the United States, how many ports have equal advantages? Beaufort, in our own State has a greater draft of water, but in any other respect is deficient in advantages. Charleston has superior advantages. Pensacola has greater depth of water, and the Mississippi about one foot more across the Bar. But Mobile, now rising so rapidly in commercial importance, in depth of water, both on its bar and in its harbor, is inferior to Wilmington. And yet the advantages of navigation and this extent of commerce are sneered at, as contemptible, and set down as nought, in requiring for Wilmington a representative, to make known and protect her *commercial* interests.

By reference to the Comptroller's Statement of the Revenue of the State for the year 1832 (and any other year will produce the same ratio of results) will be found, that the gross Revenue paid into the Treasury, exclusive of the Auction and Bank tax, was $70,571. Of this sum $9,162 was a tax on Stores. Add to the Store tax, the amount of the Auction tax $675, and two-thirds of the tax paid by Banks, which is $6,428 (I should say four-fifths of the Bank Stock of the State was owned by persons residing in towns) and it will be found, that Commerce pays nearly one-fifth part of the whole Revenue of the State. Can any one pretend that this important interest does not demand a Representation peculiarly conversant with it and particularly instructed to guard and protect it?

It is objected that some of these Boroughs have declined in consequence, and are therefore not deserving a representative. If the fact be true, it does not militate against the argument. The four Borough members would necessarily represent the peculiar commercial interests of the whole State.

That the interest of the Planter and Merchant are considered adversary in many regards, I would adduce no stronger evidence than the opposition made by the citizens of Wilmington to their Representative, in consequence of the passage of the law in 1826, as stated by the gentleman from New-Hanover. Here was a law manifestly for the advantage of the community at large, yet, because it bore peculiarly hard upon the retailer, was opposed by that class of traders. I have detained the Convention longer than I intended, but on this question, I could not say less

Judge SEAWELL remarked, he did not intend to have said any thing on this subject; nor should he but for something which had fallen from the gentleman from Sampson. The subject of amending the Constitution had been submitted to this Convention by the people themselves. And when he undertook to speak and act on this subject, he did so, as the Representative of the whole people of the State, and not as for the people of Wake County only, and would act to the best of his judgment and discretion. Believing, as he did, that when the Constitution of the U. States was adopted, all Commercial subjects were transferred to the General Government, he considered the State Government as having nothing to do with them, except so far as it may be necessary to pass Inspection and Pilotage Laws, and some other acts of little importance. We are, said Judge S. about fixing our basis of Representation on distinct principles, which have nothing to do with the different pursuits of men, and he did not wish to see them violated or set aside to favor any particular *community*, whatever may be their employments. Our Government is founded on principle—all political power is derived from the people. He was willing to allow to people residing in towns, the same privileges that were enjoyed by people living in the country, and no more. He did not think any thing more necessary. He was therefore opposed to the adoption of the Report before the Convention.

Judge GASTON said he was aware of the great desire which existed in the Convention to come to a decision on this question; but knowing the deep interest which many of his neighbors took on this subject, he could not forbear to offer a few additional remarks upon it.

He said he subscribed entirely to the sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Wake (Judge SEAWELL) and he wished it was as fully appreciated as it deserves, that the Delegates assembled in this Convention ought not to consider themselves as sent here to protect the interests of the particular portion of the State from which they come, but, on every question, to consider what will be best for the interest of the State at large.

But, if he understood the same gentleman in another sentiment, which he expressed, he deemed it erroneous, and he wished to correct the error. He stated that Borough Representation was repugnant to the principle laid down in the Convention Act for fixing Representation in the House of Commons. Let us, said Judge G. examine the subject, and see whether this assertion be well founded. We are called here, not to make a Constitution but to revise the provisions of an old and venerated instrument, in certain particulars, which are fully set forth in the Act under which we have met. To what extent are we to go? In the first place, the number of members in the Senate, shall not be less than 34, nor more than 50, to be elected by districts, &c. The House of Commons shall consist of not less than 90, nor more than 120, exclusive of Borough members, which the Convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the *residue*, that is, the *members* other than those from the towns, to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, &c.

What, then, has the Legislature, in this act, in effect, said to the Eastern and Western members? "You have been at variance on the subject of Representation. Western members have complained that their large counties have had no greater Representation than small counties to the East—We have provided a remedy for this complaint. The general principle of representation in the House of Commons, as to the counties, shall, in future, be according to federal numbers. But in this Act an express exception is made even as to the county representation. You are not to carry this principle so far as to exclude the small counties from representation—none of these must be disfranchised. However small a county may be, and however few its inhabitants, it shall be entitled to one member." And he would say, however anxious he was to see all parties reconciled, he could not have agreed to any proposition to amend the Constitution which had not recognized this modification. Why so? it may be asked. Because when a system has been established, and a certain portion of the citizens have been used to act together, an *esprit du corps* is formed amongst them, which cannot be sundered but with violence.

The Convention Act lays down *no rule* on the subject of Borough Representation. What is the situation of your towns? There are seven towns in the State which have been in the habit of sending each a Representative to the House of Commons. The inhabitants of these towns are as firmly attached to their old habits of electing a member as the citizens of the small counties are to their custom of electing members But time has produced changes in the circumstances of some of these towns; some of them have declined in wealth and importance, and are willing to give up the privilege of sending a member in future. With respect to Representatives from these towns, we have a general authority to exclude them, in whole or in part. In doing this, we are to be governed by a sound discretion, and consider what course will best promote the public good. There is no rule laid down in respect to Town Representation. What rule does patriotism and a desire to promote the public good require? Does it require you to take the privilege from all these towns? Or that you make no more victims than is necessary. This is left to your discretion And he would ask, on what principle the counties of Columbus, Washington and Macon are allowed each a member, that would not operate in favor of these towns?

Permit him to say, in behalf of the town with which he was best acquainted, they consider this

privilege as invaluable. It has always been enjoyed by them. They had it before the Revolution: they say that the privilege has never been abused by them, and ask why it should be taken away? Because we have the power, shall we determine to exercise it? Will you do it because their numbers do not quite entitle them to a member. Were you to act on this ground, you would have to disfranchise nine of your small counties. Do you take the right away, because the inhabitants of the town are not of sufficient consideration for morals, talents or property? Compare them with any portion of your community, and they would not fear the result. Is the Revenue paid by the citizens of this Town unworthy of your consideration? Does not the public good require that it should be represented? If it does, is the right to be refused, in order that the citizens may be kept from quarrelling amongst themselves? We would in answer say, that for 20 years there has been but one contested election. Divided as the citizens may have been on many subjects, they have had no difficulty in selecting a fit Representative. Shall we be refused a member, because we have a member from the county? We reply that a County member would not represent the interests of the Town. The citizens of the Town have separate interests; they have long been in the habit of acting together; they require laws in relation to their various interests. The Commerce of the State is in a languishing situation and ought to be encouraged and supported.

Elizabeth City and Washington have been stated as in as flourishing a condition as any of the towns enjoying the privilege of a member, but gentlemen ought to be aware that our powers do not extend to the granting of any *new* privilege; we can only retain, or abolish in whole or in part, the privileges already granted.

It had been said that Edenton is not of sufficient importance in a commercial point of view to be entitled to a member; but it had been complained that some of the counties in the East had been less favored than some of the Western counties in relation to the disposition of their fractional numbers. Giving a member to Edenton would, in some degree, make up for this difference.

Mr. WILSON of P. was decidedly opposed to the adoption of the Report. He denied that it would be expedient to continue the privilege to the four Borough towns as proposed. He did not think any of them of sufficient importance to be thus favored. He examined the claims set up for the several towns mentioned in the Report, and asserted that the towns of Washington and Elizabeth City were as well entitled to the privilege of a distinct member as any of those which have so long enjoyed the privilege; and that those towns without the privilege allowed to the others, had risen in importance, whilst Edenton and most of the other towns had been on the decline.

The question on agreeing to the Report, was negatived by yeas and nays (as heretofore given) 73 votes to 50.

On motion of Judge GASTON, the question was then taken on allowing the privilege of a member to each of the towns of Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and negatived 75 votes to 47.

DEBATE ON THE THIRTY SECOND ARTICLE.

Friday, June 26th, 1835

The Convention having *resolved* itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Fisher in the Chair, on the 32d Article in the Constitution,

Mr. EDWARDS said, he had bestowed some reflection on the subject, and it was due to himself, to his country, and to his Creator, to present the views which led to the conclusion to which he had come. The particular modification of the Article under consideration, which he should propose before he resumed his seat, might not perhaps be acceptable to the Convention; but he was free to say, a less concession to the liberty of conscience would not satisfy him.

Mr. E. said, if there was one subject, more than another, on which he desired that his views should not be misunderstood—or upon which he felt imperiously bound by the obligations of duty and a sense of accountability *here* and *hereafter*, to express his opinion, with becoming freedom—it was this. In private life, it had been his habit—indeed, he had prescribed it to himself as a law, to remain silent when Religious topics were discussed in his presence; because, while he claimed the right of exercising and enjoying his own opinion, he was unwilling to interfere with or become responsible for the opinions of others. His present situation demanded a different course. The amendment he should propose to incorporate into our Constitution was one which, in a spirit of liberalism that would reflect honor on our character as a State, proclaims *universal toleration*. Its object is, to remove all disabilities existing on account of differences of opinion in matters of Religion, and conforms in principle to that golden rule—"Do unto others, as ye would, that they should do unto you."—Sir! why should a line of discrimination exist? Why retain in your fundamental law, a principle, which savours so strongly of persecution and bigotry? A principle, which proscribes for opinion's sake—uncitizenizing a portion of the community and denying them an equal participation in the benefits of free government?

Human institutions, said Mr. E. may torture the body—may subject it to the rack—but cannot enslave the mind or control its action. No fetters can hold it bound—even the wretched victim at the stake cannot be debarred the high privilege of pouring out his fervent aspirations at the throne of mercy. Sir, this must and will be so, in despite of all human regulations. And why? Because He, who possesses the power of controlling alike the destinies of nations and of individuals, has proclaimed by unalterable laws, that the consciences of men shall not be controlled in matters which concern their eternal welfare. Man's belief cannot be commanded—the liberty of conscience is a natural right, inviolable and inalienable. No man by his engagements with society, can surrender it, or absolve himself from the obligation to exercise it freely and without restraint, in the discharge of his duty to his God; much less, can Society exercise the power of dispossessing him of it.

Sir, said Mr. E. we have proclaimed this truth in our *Bill of Rights*, in language so clear and explicit that "he who runs may read"—"That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience." Is the provision in the 32d Article consistent with this declaration? Is there not a palpable incongruity between the two? Does not the one give universal scope to the principles of toleration, and confine strictly to the natural rights of man; and does not the other limit and restrict the inestimable rights of conscience? It disfranchises one portion of your citizens on account of their Religious tenets—while it extends to all others the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the rights secured under our free institutions.

Mr. E. said, he was almost afraid to hear his own voice on this subject; but, in pursuing the examination, he would, from the respect due to the Convention, endeavor to subdue his feelings as much as possible. He was at a loss to conceive why this clause was ever introduced into the Constitution—he had searched in vain for the reasons—but it is there—and it is our duty to examine the influence it exercises on the great fundamental principles of Civil and Religious Liberty. He laid it down as an axiom, which every wise government should keep steadily in view—that *legal* Religion and *political* Liberty are wholly incompatible. That to blend Religion and Politics, would have the effect to open the door wide to a union of Church and State—and that Governments, which all experience shows are apt to prove too strong for the people, would eagerly seize upon every pretext to strengthen the arm of power, by calling to their aid the influences which the timidity of some, and the fanaticism of others on the subject of Religion place too often within their reach.—Thus, Sir, might be devised the most odious tyranny under which mankind ever groaned. Where will the dividing line terminate? If we exclude one sect to-day, what sect will the reckless spirit of proscription next assail? By and by, some other may become equally obnoxious on account of their particular mode of worship. Yes, sir, once apply the pruning knife—select a particular creed—sanctify it by a place in your organic law—denounce all who do not subscribe to it, and make those the peculiar objects of your favor who do, and my word for it, if ever the time shall come when the public mind shall be strongly excited, tossed almost into phrenzy, by the tricks of cunning zealots and heated fanatics, a disordered and distempered state of society may ensue that will shake to its very foundation, if not upturn, the temple of liberty itself. Sir, a system, based on the principle that the consciences of men and their faith in matters of religion shall become an affair of Government, cannot long be tolerated without a total enslavement of the citizen.

Let us not forget said Mr. E. that by retaining this article, we declare and establish, *to a particular intent*, one only faith, as the true faith, and not only denounce those who do not embrace it—but refuse to extend to them the privileges of our common country. We subject them to the burthens, and demand of them the duties incident to our institutions, while we deny them the privilege of participating in the rewards to which loyalty as citizens ought to entitle them. We proclaim that a particular faith shall be the price of office—that all who do not conform to it shall be punished by an exclusion from the honors, emoluments and distinctions which the humblest should be permitted to aspire to. The province of political assemblages, he had thought, was to regulate the intercourse between man and man—and not between man and his maker.

The rights of conscience, continued Mr. E., those inestimable rights without which man would indeed be a poor and wretched creature, owe their origin to a source much higher than any earthly—their kingdom is not of the world, and he who invades them usurps the prerogative of Deity. Those who choose may dare to become sponsors for the souls of men—for his part, he would not be so presumptuous—he could not, if he would. In the final settlement of that dread account which all must sooner or later render, every one must answer for himself; no government or individual will then be found to propitiate in his behalf. Let the truths of the Gospel be equally the property of all; attempt no shackles upon the mind, and you need fear nothing from error. *Truth* is the only fair antagonist of *error*, and the latter "may be safely tolerated while the former is left free to combat it." But, Sir, if forgetting this sublime truth, we introduce into our organic law interdictions on account of religious opinions, we must fence them around, we must preserve them from violation, we must coerce obedience by pains and penalties—a resort then must be had to legislative enactments, and they, in time, may render ecclesiastical or spiritual courts indispensable—for who can be so well qualified to sit in judgment as those who teach the favored faith. He did not pretend to the spirit of prophecy, but he was grossly in error, should this career be once begun, if Bigotry and Fanaticism do not run riot, and if the most direful consequences do not result. Let the passions of men, enlisted on this subject, once get into your legislative halls, and no one can foresee the effects—for all know the uncontrollable properties of religious enthusiasm. The only true way to keep Religion and Politics apart was to confer no peculiar privileges on any one sect, but to extend equal protection to all. The surest way of blending them, was to legitimate some sects and bastardize others, and thus set an example by which all but one might be finally denounced as heretical.

Mr. E said, all no doubt held in equal detestation hypocrisy in Politics and Religion—all were sensible that it was bad policy to furnish incentives to its exercise. But shall we not promote it by leaving on our Statute book a gilded bait to ensnare the consciences of men. Shall such a blot be permitted to stain our escutcheon. "Lead us not into temptation" was the prayer of our Saviour. If we hold up the glittering pageantry of office to induce men to play the hypocrite are we not laying temptations before them? Are we not, by the seductive influence of earthly honors, alienating their affections from their Creator!

Mr. E. asked, if gentlemen were not aware that this spirit of persecution was already abroad in our land, and among our Churches—aye, even in the same Church? Do they not know, that among the members of one of the leading Churches, a division of opinion existed on a subject of deep and vital interest to this State and to the whole Southern country? Yes, sir—the question had been seriously agitated by one portion of this Church—residing north of a certain line—whether their brethren, members of the same Church, should not be excluded from the Communion Table on account of a peculiar description of property which they hold—thus tendering to them the alternative of separation or a surrender of rights guarantied to them by the Constitution and laws of their country. Sir, we should not disguise the fact, that this great *political* question which threatens to shake to its very foundation the union of these States, has been gravely made a *Religious* one. Such are the fruits of a spirit of persecution and intolerance. Let us beware then, lest we afford encouragement to it, by countenancing any such principle by our State policy.

But he took bolder ground. He denied that it belonged to or became any earthly power, to impose shackles on the consciences of men. He denied that it could be required of them as a duty, to interfere with the relations between God and his own creatures. On this subject, he felt no responsibility to mere man; and should the impious attempt be made to despoil him of his rights in this respect, as much as he loved North Carolina, he could never refer the votaries of freedom to her as an example worthy of imitation.

I repeat, said Mr. E. this is a question which my own inclinations would not have induced me to discuss, could I have passed it by consistently with the dictates of duty. Gentlemen say that this provision in the Constitution is without effect in its practical operation—that it is a dead letter, a mere *brutum fulmen*—and harmless. If this be true, it certainly does not become us—as a grave Assembly engaged in the important work of revising our fundamental law—of prescribing rules of conduct, not for to-day or to-morrow, but for all time I hope—to let it remain there as a false light to mislead and deceive our fellow-men. If it be ambiguous in its import, let us ascertain its meaning and render it so plain that all may at once understand it. But if, on the other hand, it conflicts with the great fundamental principles of public liberty, do not the high behests of public duty and love of country, demand of us to efface it entirely? Would it not be a holy work to scatter it in fragments to the winds of Heaven?

As to qualifications for Office, Mr. E. said, he had but one rule. He held the doctrine sound, that man is capable of self-government, and that he is the best judge of his own interests. He was not afraid to trust the people to choose their own agents. If moral or religious disqualification exists in candidates for office, they are competent to discern them. Fanaticism may for a moment delude, but the people will, when reason resumes her empire and they are called upon to act definitely, burst the chains which bind them, and announce that decision which is best calculated to advance their own interest and promote their happiness.—So long as the public mind is elevated above the mists and clouds of passion and prejudice, and set free from the thraldom of Bigotry and Intolerance, we have some security for the perpetuity of our free Institutions. But whenever a Government shall presume to say, that a citizen, however exalted his merit or distinguished his abilities, shall not, if he entertains particular religious opinions, participate in the affairs of the country—*that* Government is far behind the age in which we live, and has yet to learn the true principles on which depend the equal rights of man.

Mr. E. said, he had understood since he came here, that the public mind was greatly agitated on this subject; and, that in some counties, the excitement bordered almost on phrenzy. He had been wholly ignorant of this, and he still thought gentlemen were mistaken; he had hoped that there was but one opinion as to the propriety of expunging from the Constitution this foul stain on our character.—These feelings are but momentary impulses—they will soon give way before an enlightened public opinion—the hallucination will soon be dispelled by the lights of reason and truth. But it became them to throw themselves into the breach, and stem this mighty current of popular delusion—if, indeed, it existed. For one, he was willing to breast it. No one prized more highly than he did, the approbation of his constituents—to receive that approbation, he regarded as his highest reward—to deserve it, the highest praise. But on a subject like this, he would not exchange the privilege of telling the truth, of speaking his own sentiments freely and independently, for the plaudits of the world. What is that popularity worth, which is obtained by a sacrifice of principle and conscience. Sir, said Mr. E. I will go back to my constituents—I will throw myself upon that liberality and intelligence which have always sustained me—I will *stand* upon the conscientious conviction that I have not swerved from the principles which have heretofore entitled me to their confidence. Should they then demand the sacrifice, I trust I have too much respect for them and for their rights, not to be prepared for it. I shall have left to me the consolation of knowing, that in the discharge of the duty confided to me, I have taken counsel only from my own head and heart—and above all, the consolation of which I cannot be deprived, that I have not violated that divine precept—"Judge not, lest ye be judged."

Mr. E. in continuation said, he had recently looked into VATTEL on this subject—an approved and standard work—which treated with great ability the subject of International Law, and the various relations which man occupies in this life.—He would detain the Committee but a moment to read a passage from it. [Here Mr. E. read a passage, strongly in favor of Religious Toleration.]

Mr. E. also read the Preamble to the Act of Religious Toleration, written by THOMAS JEFFERSON—than whom, Mr. E. said, there never lived a man more devoted to the cause of Liberty or the rights of man. This Preamble, he could say with truth, contained his own sentiments.

Mr. E. then submitted his amendment—in effect allowing freedom of worship and of speech in all matters of Religion—and forbidding *acts* of licentiousness, and *practices* inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

(*Debate to be continued.*)

AFFAIRS AT BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday evening says, "The law has resumed its functions within our limits; and yesterday numerous arrests were made of persons implicated as participators in the late riots. Among other arrests, it may be well to state, that of Mr. Samuel Mass and John C. Rau, Chairman and Secretary of a meeting in the tenth ward, the proceedings of which, as published, may be found in another part of our paper. These individuals have been each held to bail in the sum of four thousand dollars for their appearance at the next term of the City Court.

"The persons arrested are carried before the Judges of the City Court for examination, and we learn that more than thirty have already been committed, and among them several of the ringleaders."

[Mr. Mass, above mentioned, was last year President of the Executive Council of Maryland, and both he and Mr. Rau are said to be men of property. What must be the frenzied state of any body of men with such men at their head, as to publish and circulate proceedings such as the following?]

"*Resolved*, That the citizens of the Tenth Ward, in ward meeting assembled, to deliberate upon what was best to be done to preserve the peace of the ward in this alarming crisis, and the city in general, do most sincerely regret and deprecate the murderous transactions which took place on Saturday evening last, through the mismanagement and misconduct of a few ignorant and impassioned young men.

"*Resolved*, That this ward do most earnestly beg and entreat those persons who have been concerned in the destruction of the property of the city, for the peace of the city, for the peace and protection of our wives and families to desist—and to show by their magnanimity that they are willing to restore order.

"*Resolved*, That this ward view with disgust the late transaction in the concerns of the Bank of Maryland, and some other banking and moneyed institutions, and do most earnestly desire and recommend that the persons who were concerned in those transactions be *requested to quit the city forever*.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that John B. Morris and Richard W. Gill have no right to withhold the books of the Bank of Maryland from the rightful creditors of the Bank.

"*Resolved*, That it is the request of this Ward that those persons give them up to the creditors.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of all present, that Reverdy Johnson has been acting both an ungentlemanly and dishonorable part in that transaction, by advocating the retention of those books in the hands of the trustees; and should be driven out of town if he should ever have the presumption to come into it."

The doctrines embraced in these resolutions, it will be perceived, strike at the root of all social and civil order. They are, in fact, the mere embodying in words the spirit and feeling of a licentious mob. Mr. MASS and Mr. RAU, however, it is proper to state, have requested a suspension of public opinion in reference to their agency in these resolutions, and they are besides bound over to answer for the offence of circulating such incendiary appeals. It is enough to say, therefore, for the present, that Mr. JOHNSON, denounced in the last resolution, and whose property has been lately so barbarously destroyed and plundered, has no superior in Baltimore in all the qualities which commend a man to the love and respect of his fellowmen, and deserves all that is said of him in the following extract of a letter from Baltimore, which we find in the last number of the New York Star:

"The principal charge against Mr. Johnson, is, that he was the counsel and adviser of the trustees. What will you think of this, when you learn that *all his* opinions have been *confirmed* by our *Supreme Court!*"

"What will you think of it, when I tell you that a man more highly prized for his integrity, his talents, his amability and unassuming manners—his generosity and disregard of every selfish consideration—does not exist throughout the State of Maryland? No man, though he has been successful to a degree to excite the envy of his professional brethren, is so popular with them as Mr. Johnson; and the prominent men throughout the State hold him in the highest estimation."

Reverdy Johnson, Jesse Hunt, the late Mayor, and John Glenn, have published addresses to the people of Baltimore. The following is that of Mr. Johnson:

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

Fellow Citizens: Nearly all that I was worth in the world has been destroyed by a deluded and excited multitude. The savings of 17 years hard and anxious labor are taken from me, but I trust in God that with the reflecting and the virtuous, my character will be unstained. The people are misled. I have un undoubting confidence that sooner or later they will do me justice. In the Legislature of their State, at great pecuniary sacrifice, I served them seven years with a zeal and ardour, which none could have surpassed. Those who know me, know that I am incapable of fraud.—What I had accumulated, after having devoted my days and nights to the support of a large and helpless family, including a mother, an aunt, and a younger brother, is gone, and I and a wife and 7 children are amongst you, almost without a dollar, but with an assured confidence of my innocence. Your city became my residence by choice. Nothing but death will ever remove me from amongst you; every act of my life during the eighteen years that I have lived wth you, I ardently desire to have most searchingly scrutinized. I will abide by the result. If a solitary creditor of the bank of Maryland shall still think that I have done him injustice, let him select his own tribunal from any men of character in the city or elsewhere, to decide between us: and if I am found in one individual particular to have done the institution injustice, legal or moral, I pledge the subsequent earnings of my life to make it good. Money to me, my family and my friends, is nothing in competition with my honor. By them all, my death would be prepared for, if my reputation cannot be preserved. But I have no fears. I repeat it, that I know that justice will be done me. It is impossible that with any civilized and christian people injustice can long prevail. They may be misled for a time, but in the end they must and will be right.

I return to my profession with a mind unmoved, a conscience untouched, and with an unfaltering conviction that I will be supported by the virtue and intelligence of the city. I was absent when the violence of the past week were perpetrating. God in his mercy willed it so. Had I been here, myself and family might have been the victims of the popular fury. We are now amongst you once more, and we leave not the city with life.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Barnum's Hotel, 14th August, 1835.

A postscript to the Fredericksburg Arena of yesterday states that SNOW, the obnoxious free mulatto who fled from this city last week, was arrested there on Monday and committed to prison. The Arena further states that there are charges against him of having circulated incendiary pamphlets, and that he would be sent to this city to-day.—*Nat. Int.*

Another Riot.—The Buffalo Commercial Herald of Monday 10th, gives the following account of a riot, which occurred on Sunday. There can be very little doubt but that there is something in the *atmosphere*, which produces these numerous acts of violence and bloodshed.

RIOT.—We have the mortification of stating that our city was, yesterday afternoon, disgraced by an extensive and brutal riot. At the close of the church services, a large collection of noisy and turbulent persons was discovered at the Erie street Canal Bridge, who were settling some difficulty in the usual mob style, by a desperate set-to with fists.

The rioters were in two parties—one, of about 150 in number, composed of boatmen, sailors, loafers, &c. were forcing their way over the bridge; the other party, consisting of some 50 Irishmen were disputing their passage.

The cause of the fracas seems to have been an attempt of a party of stragglers to cross the bridge for the purpose of witnessing an Irish row which was enacting on the opposite side of the canal; it being resisted by a number of the Irish, a general *melee* took place—the battle increasing momentarily by fresh arrivals at the scene of combat.

AND ANOTHER.—The Oneida Whig of Tuesday last says—"We learn from a passenger in the stage from Hamilton, Madison Co. that a quarrel arose on Sunday evening last, between two parties of the Irish on the Chenango Canal, about two miles north of Hamilton. The uproar continued all night and the next day (yesterday.) The parties having procured guns and pistols, fired on each other, and wounded three persons severely. The militia were immediately called out, and marched to the scene of action, where they secured a number of the combatants, and confined them in a barn, under guard. The gentleman who gave us the information, saw the militia marching down to the fight.—The country was in a state of alarm for many miles around; the Irish on the line of the canal were hurrying on to join in the fight; and despatches were sent out to several towns in the vicinity for reinforcements of military."

FROM THE DAYTON (OHIO) JOURNAL, AUG. 11.

Warlike Preparations!—After a part of our impression had been circulated, we received intelligence of an important movement on the part of our State Executive, which we stop the press to communicate.

Orders have been issued by Gov. Lucas to the Major Generals of Militia throughout the State, to report to him immediately what number of MOUNTED RIFLEMEN and CAVALRY can be furnished from their respective divisions at a moment's warning! It is supposed this force is intended for the Disputed Territory, to prevent or repel the aggressions of Michigan, or perhaps to *invade the Territory!* Further, we learn, that these orders were confidential, and will not appear in the papers until the Governor removes the injunction of secrecy. The correctness of this intelligence may be depended on. A gentleman who saw a copy of the orders communicated the contents to us.

THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER AND THE FANATICS.

To the Editor of the Evening Star.

SIR. Having referred in your paper to my conduct in relation to a subject of interest to the community, some of the circumstances of which have been elsewhere mis-stated, and being desirous that it should in no respect be misunderstood, I have no disposition to withhold the views on which I have acted, which are at your disposal.

Your obd't servant,

SAM'L L. GOUVERNEUR.

New York, Aug. 12, 1835.

Copy of a letter addressed to the President and Directors of the American Anti-Slavery Society, by S. L. Gouverneur.

Gentlemen: I have received a letter from the Postmaster at Charleston, of which the enclosed is a copy. I have transmitted another to the Postmaster General.

Entertaining full confidence that you will duly appreciate my sincere desire, to reconcile a just discharge of my official duties with all the delicate considerations which are involved in the case presented to me, I have respectfully to propose to you that the transmission of the papers referred to, be suspended, until the views of the Postmaster General shall have been received.

With great respect, &c. &c.

(Signed,) SAM'L L. GOUVERNEUR.

Sam'l L Gouverneur, Esq.

SIR: Your communication addressed to "The President and Directors of the American Anti-Slavery Society," has been handed me by a Mr. Bates, and shall be laid before the Executive Committee.

I am, respectfully, your obd't servant,

ARTHUR TAPPAN,
President A. A. S. Society.

New York, August 7, 1835.

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,
New York, 8th August, 1835.

Sam'l L. Gouverneur, Esq. P. M. New York:

DEAR SIR. Your favor of yesterday, covering a letter from the Postmaster of Charleston, in regard to the recent violation of the United States Mail in that place, and proposing to us to suspend the transmission of our publications until the views of the Postmaster General shall be received, has been laid before the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and I am instructed, very respectfully, to transmit to you the following reply, viz:

"*Resolved*, That while we are desirous to relieve public officers from any unnecessary difficulties and responsibilities, we cannot consent to surrender any of the rights or privileges, which we possess in common with our fellow-citizens, in regard to the use of the United States' Mail."

With much respect, your obt. ser't,

E. WRIGHT, Jr.
Sec. Dom. Cor. Am. Anti S. Society.

To the President and Directors of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, covering a copy of a resolution of certain persons described as "the Executive Committee of the American Anti Slavery Society."

Early on the morning of the 7th inst. I addressed a communication to you, enclosing a copy of one which I received from the Postmaster at Charleston. Referring you to the peculiarly delicate considerations which were involved in the case he presented, I respectfully proposed to you to suspend the transmission of your papers until the views of the Postmaster General, before whom the whole subject had been laid, could be received. This communication having been delivered to you by Mr. Bates, the Assistant Postmaster, I received a verbal assurance that you would cheerfully comply with the proposition I had made. In full confidence that this disposition would not be changed, I gave the necessary instructions to separate the papers referred to, in making up the mail for that portion of the country, and retain them at this office. The resolution to which I have referred, gave me the first intimation of the change of your views; and was received at this office about the time of closing the mail. It was, therefore, too late in fact, to cause a different disposition to be made of these papers. They were accordingly retained here in pursuance of the original understanding with you, nor will they be transmitted by mail until the instructions of the Postmaster General shall have been received.

Having thus placed you in possession of the facts, I beg leave to refer more distinctly to the resolution of your committee. My views have been much mistaken, if it is intended to imply that I required relief at your hands from "any difficulty or responsibility," whatever, as a "public officer." Had you declined, in the first instance, the proposition I had offered, my determination would have been promptly announced to you. Placed as I was in a peculiarly delicate position; appealed to by an officer of the same department at a distance, to lend my aid in preserving the public peace—securing the safe transmission of the important contents of that valuable branch of the mail department—and arresting a course of excitement which could not fail to lead to the most disastrous results, I should not have hesitated to adopt that course, which, in my judgment, the highest obligations imposed, had it even demanded in some degree a temporary "surrender of the rights and privileges" you claim to possess. While manifesting so openly your benevolence to the colored people, I thought I had a right to claim some portion of your sympathies for the white population of that section of the country—the peculiar situation of which Mr. Huger had so fully described. I would respectfully ask, gentlenen, what injury could result from a momentary suspension of your efforts, compared with that which might have occurred, had they been pushed at all hazards?

I entertain for you, and all your rights, every sentiment of respect which is due, and I deeply regret that a departure from the original understanding, which promised to prevent all excitement and collision, has compelled me to express myself so fully. I have reflected deeply on the subject. The laws which secure to you the rights you claim, also impose the penalties on those who infringe them. I shall assume the responsibility in the case you have made with me, and to the law and my superiors will hold myself accountable.

With great respect, &c. &c.

SAM'L L. GOUVERNEUR.

New York, August 9, 1835.

[The letter of the Charleston Postmaster being a private letter, has not been sent to us for publication.]

The Plague in Egypt.—The accounts from Cairo represent the plague as raging most alarmingly. A letter dated May 5, says that about 2,000 persons daily fall victims to it in the city, and numbers in proportion in almost all the provinces of the Delta and central Egypt. About 50,000 persons have probably already fallen in Cairo alone, which give the city a frightful appearance.

"A Hint to Wives."—'If I'm not at home from the party to-night at ten o'clock,' said a husband to his better and bigger half, 'don't wait for me.' 'That I won't,' said the lady, significantly, 'I wont wait—but I'll come for you.' He returned at ten precisely."

From the S. R. Telegraph.

ORDINATIONS.

1. The Presbytery of Fayetteville ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, and installed, as the Pastor of the Congregation of Averasborough, the Rev. Hector M'Neill. This solemnity took place at the church of Averasborough, on Saturday the 6th ult. The Ordination sermon was delivered by the Rev. Alexander McIver; the Rev. Allan McDougald presided, and gave the charge to the Pastor; and the Rev. Evander McNair gave the charge to the Congregation.

2. The Presbytery of Fayetteville also ordained, to the work of the Gospel Ministry, *sine-titulo*, the Rev. James Alex'r M'Neill. This solemnity took place in the Presbyterian church of Wilmington, Saturday, the 13th. The Ordination sermon was delivered by the Rev. Simeon Colton; the Rev. Joseph Brown presided, and the Rev. Wm. Brobston gave the charge.

COLIN McIVER, *Stated Clerk.*

A lecture on the subject of slavery was delivered at the Town Hall, Worcester, on the evening of the 10th inst., by Orange Scott, a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the *Presiding Elder of the Providence District*, to a large, respectable, and intelligent audience, among whom were some of those who have sustained and who still hold some of the highest offices in the county and State. We learn,—for we were not present,—that the speaker treated his subject in a calm, dispassionate manner, without having uttered a sentiment that could be offensive to any, and was quietly drawing to a close, uninterrupted, except one or two abortive attempts to create disturbance by a few individuals, when *Levi Lincoln, jr.* and *Patrick Doyle*, entered the hall, and walked directly up to the desk. The former stepped up in front of it, and seized the lecturer's notes, and deliberately tore them in pieces, while *Doyle*, who is a stout Irishman, passed round into the desk, and laid hold of the lecturer with the apparent intention of dragging him out. One or two persons present here interfered and remonstrated with Doyle on the impropriety of his course, and he desisted.—*Boston Courier.*

Arrival of Capt. Back.—On Thursday of last week, Capt. Back, who left Montreal in the Spring of 1833, for the coast of the Polar Sea, in search of Capt Ross and his companions, arrived on his return, in good health and spirits, at Lachine. One of the volunteers who accompanied him from Montreal, has returned with him. Dr. King and the rest of the party were left at Fort Reliance, all well, and are to return to England by way of Hudson's Bay. The expedition met with no accident, and lost no one of its members, except one of the volunteer artillerymen, who strayed from his path and was lost, and his lifeless body was afterward found. Capt. Back has made some valuable geographical discoveries, having traced nearly the whole course of the Great Fish River, from its entrance into the Polar Sea to its source east of the Great Slave Lake. He received the intelligence of the safe return of Capt. Ross, on the 25th of April, 1834, at his winter quarters, at the eastern extremity of the Great Slave Lake. The greatest degree of cold which he encountered was 70 degrees below zero.

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY.—The Boston Mercantile Journal informs us that the pleasure Yacht, Gem, Lane, from London, last from St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 4th inst. owned by the Marquis of Waterford, who was on board, accompanied by Lord Beresford, arrived at Boston, on Friday. The Gem is schooner rigged, and about 125 tons burthen.

The Greek brig Alexandros, Capt. Alexandro, arrived at Boston on Friday, from Syra, having passed Gibraltar June 30th, and has on board five Greek lads, four of whom are sent by the Mission to Greece, for the American Board of Missions, for the purpose of receiving an education. The Alexandros, is about 300 tons—was built at Syra, and is a very fast sailer. This is believed to be the second Greek vessel that ever visited our harbor.

ANOTHER DELEGATE OF THE HUMBUG CONVENTION EXPUNGED.

Judge Eskidge, who was *held* by the Caucus to have represented Arkansas, disclaims having ever entertained any such intention, and declares that he did not attend the Convention as a delegate, nor knew that he was so considered, until after he had left Baltimore. He says, in a letter published in the Arkansas Gazette, that he was much surprised to see himself announced as a delegate; he merely happened to be in Baltimore on the first day of the meeting, and conversed freely with the members, and they Rucker-Pewd him forthwith.

Alabama, August 14.

CROPS.—Never have we known them better at this season of the year. Our Corn fields resemble canebreaks,—and our Cotton fields look well. Should the season continue favorable, the harvest will be great and the husbandman amply rewarded for his labor.

Biting sarcasm.—The Albany Argus commends, without appearing to perceive its sting, a passage from a speech by Mr. Chas. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia—an old *federalist*, and modern Jacksonman—in which Mr. Van Buren is "happily," very happily, we think, characterised as a *Northern Candidate, with Southern politics!*" Truly it *is* so—a man who always looks one way and rows the other.

Cholera at Russellville.—On Saturday the 25th July, this afflicting scourge made its appearance in Russellville, Kentucky, with all its horrors; and in one week, so far as can be ascertained, between seventy and eighty persons, white and black, have died

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1835.

The Prospect.—The following letter from a friend in Raleigh, gives us cheering intelligence. When it is recollected, that at the last session of the Legislature, Mr. Brown was elected Senator by a majority of 32 over all others, it will be seen how great has been the change in the State since the question has assumed its present aspect—since White and Van Buren have been presented to the people, instead of Jackson and anti-Jackson. It will be seen that the people of North Carolina cannot be transferred to the support of a man whose principles and practices are diametrically opposed to their own: and especially that they cannot be induced to elevate a man of Richard M. Johnson's *amalgamating* habits to the second office in the government—perhaps to the first. The ball has been set in motion, and if we do our duty, but few candidates will be found at the next election hardy enough to avow themselves opposed to Judge White, North Carolina's favorite son. When the people shall have reflected how little claim Mr. Van Buren has upon their support, [apart from Gen. Jackson's preference, what is it?] they will not hesitate to give their votes for a native of their own State, who, like her, is honest, unpretending, and unaspiring, and, like her, most worthy of their best affections. But to the letter:

"RALEIGH, August 23, 1835.

"Returns have been received from all but the following Counties, viz: Buncombe, Haywood, Macon, Rockingham, Yancy and Ashe. The state of parties is believed to be 94 for White and 90 for Van Buren. Unless all our calculations prove fallacious, the Legislature will stand 103 for White and 99 for Van Buren. Complete returns are expected by the Western mail this evening, and conjecture will give place to certainty.

"I subjoin such returns as may not have reached Fayetteville.

IREDELL.—John M. Young, S. James A. King and Solomon Loudermilk, C—all decided Whigs.

LINCOLN.—John B. Harry, S. (Whig;) Michael Hoke and Henry Cansler, C. (Van.)

RUTHERFORD.—Alanson W. Moore, S. (Whig;) J H. Bedford and J. McD. Carson, C.—all for White.

BURKE.—Peter Ballew, S; E. J. Erwin and Harvey Perkins, C.—all Whigs.

The Congressional vote in this last county was as follows, viz.: Newland (White) 825, Graham (White) 783, Durham (Johnson and Van Buren *et al.*) 6 votes!!"

The Congressional vote stood thus in Tyrrell:—Pettigrew 528—Hall 3!

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

5th Congressional District.—James J. McKay (V. B.) re-elected by a majority of 1137 over Lewis Dishong.

	McKay.	Dishong.
Sampson,	657	295
Bladen,	384	109
Columbus,	190	148
Brunswick,	313	77
New Hanover,	539	116
Duplin,	332	404
Onslow,	275	404
	2690	1553

10th District.—State of the poll:

	Rencher.	Craige.	Pearson.
Rowan,	209	927	691
Randolph,	933	147	257
Davidson,	802	216	266
Chatham,	1174	332	83
	3118	1622	1297

Verbal accounts from the Morganton District, state that Mr. Graham went into Macon county, the last to be heard from, 246 votes ahead of Gen. Newland, both for White. The accounts forget to state how many votes Mr. Durham, the Van Buren candidate, received.

It is now ascertained, that the following gentlemen will compose the Delegation in Congress from this State, viz:

Jesse Bynum,	Ebenezer Pettigrew,*
Henry Conner,	Abraham Rencher,
Edmund Deberry,	Wm. B. Shepard,
James Graham,	Aug. H Shepperd,
M. T. Hawkins,	*Jesse Speight,*
W. Montgomery	Lewis Williams.
Jas. J. McKay,	

Those in *Italics* are for Van Buren, the others for White. Those marked thus * are new members. The political complection of the delegation remains as before, seven Whigs and six Van Burenites.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

BLADEN.—Geo. Cromartie, Senate; Robert Lyon and Benjamin Fitzrandolph, Commons. Poll; Senate, no opposition. Commons, Lyon 317, Fitzrandolph 297, Joseph Gillispie 275.

DUPLIN.—John E. Hussey, Senate; James K. Hill and Owen Kenan, Commons. [All V. B]

RANDOLPH.—State of the Poll: Senate—Staley 373, Wm. Hogan 234, J. Reding 186, A Brower 95. Commons, Lane 787, Rush 761, M. Cousey 518, J. White 512. Congress, Rencher 933, Pearson 257, Craige 147.

GUILFORD.—James T. Morehead, S.; Jesse H. Lindsay and Ralph Gorrell, C. Poll: Senate, Morehead 478, George C. Mendenhall 400. Commons, Lindsay 1026, Gorrell 886, John Gordon 491, John A. Smith 430, A. E. D. Tatum 156, Hilton 133.

CHOWAN.—Wm. Bullock, S.; Wm. Byrum and Thomas Hoskins, C.

TOWN OF EDENTON.—H. W. Collins.

GATES.—Wm. W. Cowper, S.; Whitmell Stallings and Lemuel Reddick, C.

PASQUOTANK.—Frederick Whitehurst, Senate; Col. Thomas Bell and John B. Muse, Commons. The two first Van Buren, the last anti. State of the poll: Senate—Whitehurst 132, John L. Bailey 127. Commons—Bell 381, Muse 296, George F. Overman 272, T C. Mathews 112, Edwin Pool 110, Joseph Stokely 140.

CAMDEN.—Thomas Tillet, Senate; J. M. McPherson and J S. Burges, Commons. All, we understand, anti-Van Buren.

PERQUIMONS.—Jesse Wilson, Senate; Gen. J. H. Jacocks and Josiah T. Granbury, Commons. All anti-Van Buren.

ONSLOW.—David W. Simmons, Senate; Daniel S. Sanders and Daniel Thompson, Commons.—[All V. B] State of the poll: Senate—Simmons 255, Thomas Ennett, 128. Commons, Sanders 512, Thompson 317, J. D. Ward 237.

HERTFORD.—John Vann, (V. B.) Senate, by a majority of 3 votes over G. W. Montgomery, (Whig;) Kenneth Rayner and R. C. Borland, (Whigs) Commons.

PERSON.—John W. Williams, Senate; James M. Williamson and Robert Jones, Commons. Poll: Senate—Williams 180, Isham Edwards 166. Commons, Williamson 558, Jones 469, Moses Chambers 349. For Congress, Montgomery 598, Barringer 248.

MARTIN.—Jesse Cooper, S.; Raleigh Roebuck, and Alfred M. Slade, C. Poll: Senate, no opposition. Commons, Roebuck 621, Slade 458, Joseph J. Williams 213, Jesse L. Swanner 119.

The Senator from Franklin.—We are informed by a gentleman direct from Franklin county, that he was assured that Mr. Williams, the Senator elect, is a Jackson-White man, and was elected expressly on that ground, in opposition to Mr. Hawkins, the Jackson-Van Buren candidate. Will the Editors of the Raleigh papers, who are in the neighborhood, inquire into the matter?

It is sometimes useful to see what our opponents say. The following is an extract of a letter from Halifax, N. C., to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer:

"Our elections are progressing as well as could be expected under the disadvantages we have to encounter from the Whigs' running Judge White.—I have just heard that Bynum (V. B.) is re-elected over Long, (W.) by a handsome majority, say 300 votes. I have not yet heard from the Wake District, but all accounts would seem to justify the hope that Montgomery has beaten Barringer. As to the Legislature, if the West does her duty, all is safe—so far, the account of loss and gain is pretty well balanced, as it regards the aggregate—but *in the Senate*, there is a most decided gain. Even should the Whigs succeed in gaining a meagre majority in the lower House, *which I do not think probable*, they will be checkmated in the Senate, and thus their cherished object of instructing Brown out of his seat, will be defeated.—Have no fears for the old North State—All's right"

Aristocracy.—If we could condescend to follow the incendiary example of the Globe and its satellites, by arraying the "poor against the rich," the result of the election for members of our State Legislature might afford us a pretext for a great outcry against the Aristocracy. It will be recollected that our Senators are elected by the aristocracy alone—that they represent the *wealth* of the State, whilst the House of Commons represents the *people*. Now it happens, that a majority of the Senators elect are Van Buren men, and a majority of the other House White men. Shall we follow their example and cry out, down with the aristocracy! down with the Senate! No, such a game is too contemptible—it is too base. God forbid that *we* should ever be found arraying one class of the community against another, either for our own or the benefit of a party.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

Kentucky.—The Whigs have obtained a glorious triumph in this State. All the Congressional Districts have been heard from except the first, and the result is that *ten* Whigs and *two* Administration men have been elected, viz. Joseph R. Underwood, Robert Triplett, Sherrod Williams, Jas. Harlan, John Calhoon, Benj'n. Hardin, Wm. J. Graves, John White, Chilton Allen, John Chambers, all *Whigs;* and Richard M. Johnson and Richard French, *administration.* Of members of the Legislature elected, are 42 whigs, and 21 administration.

There are strong indications that Kentucky will vote for Gen. Harrison for President.

Tennessee.—There are three Candidates for Governor in this State, viz: the present incumbent, Gov. Carroll, (Van,) Col. Newton Cannon, and Judge Humphreys, (whigs.) The partial returns from East Tennessee give Cannon a majority of about 8,000 votes, and it is supposed that in the whole of East Tennessee his majority will not be less than 11,000. The result doubtful.

John Bell (W.) is re-elected to Congress without opposition. As is Col. Polk, (Van.) Messrs. Carter, Lea, Standefer, Peyton, Maury, and Bunch are also elected. Three of these are known Whigs; of the other three we have no information.

Missouri.—For the two Members of Congress to which this State is entitled, the election is made by general ticket, and in 12 counties the vote was, For Gen. Ashley 4703, Mr. Birch 3108, Mr. Strother 3864, Mr. Harrison 3943. The two first are Whigs. It is supposed that Gen. Ashley has certainly been elected. This will prevent Van Buren getting the vote of that State in case the election goes to the House of Representatives.

Alabama.—Clay and Parsons, candidates for Governor, both declared for White. So far as heard from Clay has 9510 votes, and Parsons 7250.

Dixon H. Lewis, (Whig,) re-elected to Congress without opposition.

Indiana.—Mr. McCarty, (Whig) and Mr. Kincaid (Adm.) re-elected to Congress. The other districts not fully ascertained.

The Richmond Compiler of the 11th inst. says:—"We understand that the sum of $20,000, has been made up in New Orleans, as a reward to be paid for the delivery of ARTHUR TAPPAN, the celebrated Agitator, upon the levee in that city. Tappan will soon find that even his extreme wealth will not enable him to repose in quiet; and he may himself realize some of the apprehensions which he has been instrumental in inflicting upon others."

The Riots.—Peace has been restored to the cities of Washington and Baltimore, and a number of individuals have been arrested and bound over or committed, to await a trial. We trust that they will be severely dealt with.

Arrangement of the Superior Court Circuit.

	Fall Term, 1835.
Hillsborough,	Judge Strange,
Raleigh,	" Seawell,
Morganton,	" Martin,
Newbern,	" Donnell,
Wilmington,	" Norwood,
Edenton,	" Settle.

Dinner to Gen. Harrison.—A great Dinner was given to this distinguished gentleman at Louisville, Ken. on the 6th inst. The people of Louisville chartered a Steam boat and dispatched a Committee to Cincinnati, Ohio, to escort the General to their City. On his arrival, he was received by the citizens and military, with a salute of 24 guns, and an address by the Mayor, to which he made a suitable reply. On arriving at the lodgings provided for him, he was waited upon by a great number of citizens, anxious to pay their respects to the old hero. At the Dinner, many patriotic toasts and speeches were given.

On his return to Cincinnati, a few days afterwards, he was received by thousands of his fellow citizens, who had assembled to do him honor, amidst the roar of artillery, and the enthusiastic shouts of the multitude.

A correspondence is published in the N. York papers, between Gen. Nathan Towson, of the Army, and Com. Elliott, of the Navy, which would have led to a duel, if the latter could have summoned courage to encounter the former. He has, however, gotten out of harm's way, by sailing for the Mediterranean, in command of the U. S. Frigate Constitution.

EFFECTS OF GAMBLING.

A few days since we published the fact of a Mr. Henderson having committed suicide in Charlottesville, Va. It was stated that he had recently married a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and that no cause could be assigned for the rash act. It now appears that Henderson left home a few days before the fatal occurrence, for Richmond, with two thousand dollars, to purchase furniture. On his arrival there he was inveigled into the company of black legs, who soon cleared him out. He returned home dispirited, framed excuses to his wife about the furniture, (being ashamed to confess the truth,) and finally, smarting under his folly, again left home, wrote a letter to his wife confessing he had deceived her, and then shot himself.—*Gazette.*

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 10.

The excessive rains we understand have so much injured the cotton crops of West Florida, that the planters have abandoned the cotton fields; the corn crops are abundant.—*Bulletin.*

Sugar Crops.—We regret to state, from good authority, that the sugar crop of this state cannot yield more than one half as much as the last season. The prospect in Attakapas it is stated is better than on the coast, some planters on the river cannot turn out any thing except corn, of which most abundant crops have been made.—*Ib.*

The stores destroyed by the late fire in New York were supported by upwards of 100 granite pillars, not one of which is to be found—all crumbled into small pieces.—This ought to be a warning to future builders: the firemen shun them as they would destruction.—*Star.*

Washington, August 18.

The President of the United States returned to this City yesterday, in the Steamboat Columbia, from his visit to the Rip-raps.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of the "FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY," the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS, the Almighty Disposer of all events has in his Providential dispensations, been pleased to take from our ranks our respected friend and fellow soldier ESEK ARNOLD,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss as a citizen and associate, and sympathise with his family in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That in testimony of our regard for his memory, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Capt. McLean, Capt. Strange and Sergt. Farmer were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the North Carolina Journal and Fayetteville Observer. (From the Minutes.)

T. COCHRAN, *O. S.*

August 22, 1835.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I have been one among those who have heretofore raised my voice and proclaimed aloud against the call of a Convention to alter the Constitution of the State, believing that there was not a sufficient grievance existing to justify it.

During the late Convention, I spent some time in Raleigh, and after witnessing the proceedings, I became established in the opinion that there was not a sufficient cause for the call of that body.—But whilst in Raleigh, I took occasion to notice some other things, and amongst them, was the building of the Capitol; I had heard much of that building, and supposed I should see (*nearly completed,*) a convenient and splendid establishment; but what was my surprise, when I could scarcely tell what sort of building it was designed to be: to be sure there is some good work done on it, but from the manner in which they proceed, I must be permitted to say, that the honest yeomanry of the country who pay the money into the Treasury for the support of Government, have no idea of the extravagance indulged in by those who manage that building, nor can I for a moment suppose they would tolerate such a misuse of their moneys could they but be convinced of the injustice done them. I have been credibly informed that a responsible Gentleman was ready to take the contract for the building of the Capitol at $50,000, or at least, it was so said by a (then) Member of the Legislature, who urged that such a sum would be amply sufficient. The Legislature (surely not in their wisdom) in their goodness, appropriated that amount, and when it was exhausted, another application was made, and again another, till now $200,000 has been appropriated, and yet you can scarcely tell what is the plan; and should any one wonder what has become of their funds, I say to him, go see the many idlers there on hire—his wondering will cease.

In conversing with some of the citizens, I understood it was expected so soon as the building was completed, to have the Square enclosed with Rock and Casting, so as to correspond, and that all the Public Offices in the Square would be taken out, and every thing pertaining to the Government Buildings should appear in such style as was heretofore unknown in this country. Now sir, I know it is almost natural for fine folks to want fine things, but am unwilling to have Raleigh or any other petty village dressed up so fine by the public contrary to their wishes and much against their interest. I ask why is there such extravagance indulged in? The reason is obvious, if *much* is spent on the Public Buildings, the State will not move the Seat of Government from that place! Will poor old North Carolina suffer herself to be thus trampled upon, will she not rise in her might and do as she pleases with her own? Will she not regulate her own finances? I trust she will.

I said (in the outset,) I have been opposed to a Convention, but my mind is changed, I am now in favor of it, and now submit to the good sense of the State, whether there be not a sufficient cause for it—think my countrymen before you act. I propose a Convention for the purpose of moving the Seat of Government. I make the proposition for the good of the State. I make it first, to save expenses in the Public Buildings, for I am sure the building can be put up elsewhere for a less, yes, far less sum than it will take to finish it in Raleigh. Second, to encourage some village whose feelings and interests are purely Carolinian, and would suggest some spot near to Steamboat navigation. Your town has long since been spoken of as being a suitable place, and indeed, when I examine the ready market afforded to the Farmer for his produce, and the general benefit to be derived from the establishing of public buildings in prosperous villages, I submit to the unprejudiced part of the State whether, even *now*, we should not take this matter into consideration. It is believed by the best judges that it will yet cost the State $300,000 to finish the work in Raleigh. I think a house costing $100,000 sufficiently splendid, and can be built in Fayetteville as soon as the one now on hand in Raleigh. The saving is considerable—the advantages would be great. Union in action on this matter is desirable. If I am wrong I hope to fail, but if the hints I have given be correct, justice cries aloud and I hope will be heard

AN EASTERN FRIEND

POSTSCRIPT.

In the Mountain District, James Graham is re-elected by 18 votes. He had two competitors, one formerly for Van Buren, but now for White, and one real Baltimore Convention man. The latter got about 200 votes in the District.

BUNCOMBE.—Hodge Rabun, (doubtful) S.; N. Harrison, (Whig,) J. Picket, (Van.) C.

ROCKINGHAM.—David S. Reid, S.; Philip Irion and Blake W. Braswell, (Van.) C.

MACON.—B. S. Brittain, (Van.) S.; J. W. Guinn, (Van.) and —— Silef, (W.) C.

CASWELL.—James Kerr, S.; L. A. Gwynn and Stephen Dodson, C.—all for Van.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—John H. Beasley, S.; Absalom Davenport and Uriah W. Swanner, C.—all against Van Buren.

☞ The counties of Haywood, Tyrrell, Ashe and Yancy remain to be heard from. It will be seen from our Recapitulation, which we have honestly endeavored to make accurate, that the race will be neck and neck. Haywood has probably elected 3 Van Burenites, Tyrrell 3 Whigs, Ashe 1 Whig, and Yancy 1 Whig and 2 Van Burenites. We shall know in a day or so the final result, when we intend to publish a list of those we claim as Anti-Van Buren men. This will afford an opportunity of detecting errors in our calculations, if we have made any.—*Ral. Reg.*

State of Parties.—At the date of our last paper, we had heard from 40 counties and 6 towns, which gave for White 63, for Van Buren 63. Since that time we have—

For White—Camden 3, Pasquotank 1, Perquimons 3, Hertford 2, Davidson 3, Edenton 1, Guilford 3, Chowan 2, Burke 3, Lincoln 1, Iredell 3, Rutherford 3, Buncombe 1, Macon 1—30, making 93 in all.

For Van Buren.—Currituck 3, Pasquotank 2, Hertford 1, Onslow 3, Martin 3, Person 3, Gates 3, Chowan 1, Duplin 3, Lincoln 2, Rockingham 3, Caswell 3, Buncombe 1, Macon 2—33, making 96 in all.

Judge Lynch in Charleston.—About 8 o'clock on the morning of Friday last, a man named Richard Wood, Barber, was taken from his shop by a number of gentlemen, carried to Price's Wharf, tied to a post, and there received about 20 lashes upon his bare back; a tub of tar was then emptied upon his head and body, and he was decorated with a covering of loose cotton, and paraded through the Market and principal streets, after which he was put in jail, to prevent further injury.

He was in the habit of trading with negroes, and had found the business very profitable, having *exported* about 60 bales of Cotton annually.

DIED,

In this place, on the evening of the 13th inst. at the house of Judge Nash, Master CHARLES P. OWEN, only son of Governor Owen, of Bladen, aged about fourteen years. The deceased was a student of the Hillsborough Academy, an amiable and interesting lad, whose gentle, yet manly character and deportment had endeared him alike to his teachers and his fellow students. His afflicted parents, who had been informed, by express, of his illness, had the melancholy satisfaction of arriving in time to hear one conscious word, receive one affectionate embrace, and close his dying eyes. Many—many are the hearts that bleed in sympathy with theirs.—*Hillsborough Recorder*

In this County, on Tuesday last, ISAAC NEWBERRY, son of Capt. Jesse Newberry, aged ten years.

At the residence of his father, James Somervell, Esq. in Warrenton, on the 12th instant, Mr. ROBERT B. SOMERVELL, in the 23d year of his age. Mr. Somervell's death was caused by a wound which he received in endeavoring to separate the parties engaged in the unfortunate affray, which occurred in Warrenton on the 27th ultimo.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Aug. 22, 1835, Boats Henry Clay and Post Boy, with Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries for Nott & Starr, E. B. Drake, G. J. Streety, L. Brown, E. L. Winslow, B. Beach, C. T. Haigh, E. J. Hale, G. & L. Hurlbutt, A. McLauchlin, Thos. Cochran, R. C. McMaster, G. W. Ragland & Co., J. Fuller, Curtis & Myrover, A. Campbell, W. S. Latta, Hall & Johnson of this place; and for P. Messomon, A. D. Moore, J. H. Martin & Co., H. W. Watson, P. C. Polk, S. Lemly & Son, J. M. Lindsey, D. Dempsey, J. Henshaw, J. Bannock, E. Hawley, J. W. Thomas, G. Moore, J. W. Howell, D. McRae, N. Beverly, B. Utly, and J. Harper of the interior.

Also on the 23d, D. G. McRae's Boat, Ann Smith, with Goods for Yarbrough & Ray, Curtis & Myrover, Stark & Pearce, W. S. Latta, S. T. Hawley, C. J. Orrell, A. Campbell, Peleg Pearce, Willkings & Belden, Wm. McIntyre, J. Waddill, Jr. of this place, and for J. H. Martin & Co. of the interior.

Also, August 21, 1835, D. O'Hanlon's Lighters James Seawell and Lady of the Lake, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H. Horn, J. M. Dobbin, J. C. Latta, Joseph Baker, Willkings & Belden, Curtis & Myrover, Wm. McIntyre, W. S. Latta, J. Kyle, and David Shaw, of this place; and for Evans, Horn & Co., Evans, Hines & Co., Evans Stith & Co., R. & R. Faucett, Womack & Goodwin, J. Krider, Thos. L. Cowan, Waugh, Coate & Waugh, Golding & Breedlove, J. L. Bitting, J. H. Bitting, John Nelson, Murphy & Taylor, Jno. Murphy, C. W. & E. R. Harris, J. & J. Nesbitt, J. & R. Sloan, W. & J. Gilmer, Peter Adams, and Walker Anderson & Co. of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—August 25.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	13
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	16 a 17	Salt,	60
Corn,	60 a 62	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. S Latta are requested to make payment within sixty days from 1st September, 1835. Should any debtors to said firm fail to do so, they may expect to be called on by a Collecting Officer.

August 21, 1835. 51 6w.

Cape Fear Bank Stock
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, in front of the Town House, 10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock will be sold at Auction. Terms at Sale.

JOS. BAKER, *Agent.*

August 24, 1835. 1w

I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from New York, and is now receiving his Fall Supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
SHOES, HATS, &c. &c.

Which is offered at reduced prices, wholesale or retail, at his Store South side Hay street, Brick Row, and opposite the Planter's Hotel.

R. C. McMASTER.

August 25th, 1835. 51 3w

NOTICE.

I CONTEMPLATE moving to the West on the first of December next, and shall proceed to sell, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 4th day of September next, my REAL ESTATE, as follows:—

1. Store House on Gillespie Street, first house next the South corner from the Market House, in a very good stand for business.

2. Three Lots on Hay Mount, on which there is two Dwelling Houses, Stables, Barn and out houses; also on which there is one of the finest Springs in North Carolina without any exceptions.

3. One hundred acres on Sandy Run, lying within three miles of the bounds of town of Fayetteville, and is well watered and timbered, and calculated for a small Farm for any one living in Fayetteville.

4. Four hundred and twenty-two acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, formerly the property of John Davis, with a dwelling and farm on the same.

5. One hundred and fifty acres, on Great creek, near Black river, well timbered, and valuable for Steam Mill Timber.

One Pew in the Presbyterian Church, on the square.

The above property shall be disposed of on accommodating terms.

DONALD McQUEIN.

Aug. 24, 1835 2w

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interference in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregnant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.
125 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Store House for sale.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, the 1st of September, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House, on very accommodating terms, that convenient STORE HOUSE, on the east side of Gillespie Street, recently occupied by the Subscriber. Its location is near the Market House, which renders it a good Stand for retail trade.—Sale takes place at 12 o'clock, noon.)

HENRY W AYER.

August 24, 1835 1w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

A Teacher wanted.

A GOOD English Teacher, who can bring unquestionable recommendations as to competency and character, is wanted to take charge of a School at Cox's Store, Sampson County, N. C. Letters addressed to Moses Cox, Postmaster, Cox's Store, will receive prompt attention.

August 22, 1835. 51 3w.

To Apothecaries.

A DRUG AND MEDICINE ESTABLISHMENT, in a very desirable situation in this State, with a liberal patronage, for sale upon accommodating terms.—For particulars apply at this Office. 51 3t

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1835.

Charles P. Mallett vs. John G. Flowers. } Original Attachment. Sheriff's return "Nothing to be found" James Gillespie summoned as Garnishee. Garnishment filed.

ON MOTION, *Ordered,* that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the defendant John G Flowers appear before the Superior Court of Law to and for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then to plead to issue, answer or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him by default, and the monies in the hands of the Garnishee condemned. (From the Minutes.)

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D 1835

HENRY W. AYER, C. S. C.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C*

96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 cerouns Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf
5 do. do Lump } SUGARS.

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25 1835 38 tf.

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to pubiic confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are depefident for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c,

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult. a negro man named ARTHUR; he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high; had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State.

CURTIS C. OATES.

Duplin County, N. C. July 1, 1835. 44-tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tfJ.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District. S. C., April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complain', after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been grevi ously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT,
State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P. Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

DR. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G. SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832.

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir. I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to perse vere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be o any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end.

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**

Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto., Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do.; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pi dar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.
Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.*
Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*
Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON,** Corn fed.

For sale by

W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

MILL IRONS

THE Subscriber manufactures, and w constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Iro
GRIST MILL SCREW

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of gu ity, and at a reasonable price Orders fr country will be punctually attended to, and t ticles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can b cured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing cuted with despatch, at my shop on Person S below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLI

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

Dissolution of Copartnersh

THE Firm of ISHAM BLAKE & SON, is day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISHAM BLAKE, Sen'r.
THOMAS C. BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48 tf

THE undersigned having entered into Copar nership under the Firm of **BLAKE & STEEL,** will carry on the Mercantile busine in future, at the old stand of I. Blake & So South West corner of Market Square, where the design keeping constantly on hand an assortment o

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Of a good quality.—And hope by attention to business, and exertions to please those who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage. The old friends and customers of I. Blake & Son, are solicited to favor the new Firm with their custom. THOMAS C. BLAKE.

AUGUSTUS W. STEEL.

N. B. The settlement of the business of I. Blake & Son, will be attended to by T. C. Blake All persons interested are invited to call and have their accounts adjusted, either by notes or otherwise. T. C. BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48tf.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G Hurlbutt

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G. Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 47tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider. for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 50tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hay and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RESH,
JOHN CRUSOE

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of all cases on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

[42] Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, *Jr. Clerk*

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Pictorial Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelations; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE

June 22, 1835.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.